

Showers Tonight or Sunday; South Winds.

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RAILWAY REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE IN ELEVEN MONTHS

Hundred Million Advance
According to Report of
Commission.

OF MUCH INTEREST AT PRESENT TIME

Has Bearing on Organized Move-
ment of Railroads for
Higher Rates.

By O. P. NEWMAN.

The net operating revenues of the railways of the United States for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were more than one hundred million dollars greater than the net operating revenues for the corresponding eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

The May bulletin on operating revenues and expenses of all the steam roads in the country was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today. This makes it possible to show what the railroads have done during all but one month of the year just closed. Operating revenues for the eleven months were \$2,522,217,735. Operating expenses were \$1,804,908,115, leaving a balance of \$717,309,620 with which to pay taxes, dividends and interest on funded debt.

At the close of the first eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the railroads had net operating revenues of \$709,729,214, with which to pay taxes, dividends and interest on funded debt. The exact increase for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, over the first eleven months of the year ended June 30, 1909, is \$104,890,881. In other words, the net profits from the operation of all the lines are bigger by more than \$100,000,000.

Opportunity Time.

The compilation of the revenues and expenses by months for the eleven months of 1910, and their comparison with the corresponding months of 1909, are particularly interesting at this time, because of the organized movement of the railroads for higher rates. The railway officials will soon make their arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in support of the enormous number of notices of proposed increases already filed. They will base their claims to higher rates largely on the statement that the expense of operation has increased to such a point that the companies cannot, under existing rates, meet their dividend and interest charges, and cannot provide additional interest for bonds which must be issued to provide for the construction of new lines.

The greatest factor in the list of causes of wage increases will be held to be wages. On many of the trunk lines the pay of employees has been increased since April 1. In their statements to the press numerous railroad operators have estimated the increases at \$200,000,000 a year.

In view of the fact that nearly all of the recent wage increases became effective before May 1, and therefore would be expected to cause an increase in the operating expenses for that month—many of the increases, in fact, becoming effective April 1—a study of the reports of the last three of the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1910 is intensely interesting. In the accompanying table it will be noted that operating expenses for March were \$159,471,590. For April they were less, \$158,569,578. For May they were more, \$162,726,149.

Wage Increases Included.

The reports for May include practically all the wage increases. The May operating expense is the biggest of all the eleven months, but it is only about \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 greater than the earlier months, in which the greatest operating revenues and greatest net revenues were recorded. This would indicate that the total wage increase of the country is nearer \$100,000,000 than \$200,000,000 a year.

For convenience of comparison with previous years by full years, the June, (Continued on Sixth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Showers still continue in the Southern States. The unsettled, rainy weather in the central valleys has rapidly extended eastward to the Atlantic sections.

Showers will continue in nearly all States east of the Mississippi valley, and the temperature will be somewhat higher in north Atlantic sections, and remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

FORECAST FOR DISTRICT.
Continued unsettled weather, with showers tonight or Sunday; moderate southerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	74
11 a. m.	76
12 noon	78
1 p. m.	79
2 p. m.	80

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 7:45 a. m. and 8:08 p. m.; low tide, 1:45 a. m. and 2:20 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 8:30 a. m. and 8:52 p. m.; low tide, 2:33 a. m. and 3:02 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 5:29
Sun sets 6:30

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.
HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 3.—Potomac clear and Shenandoah very cloudy this morning.

Cypress Florida Shingles, \$4.50 per 1,000.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

LOGE TO PROBE DEATH OF HARRIS

Modern Woodmen of World
Dispute the Suicide
Theory.

DETECTIVES READY TO RENDER REPORT

Investigation Under Major Sylvester's Personal Direction May
Settle Mystery.

Convinced that Norval T. Harris did not kill himself, as first claimed by the police, Washington Camp, No. 11,664, Modern Woodmen of America, of which Harris was a member, has resolved to push an independent investigation of the mysterious death of the young street inspector.

This decision on the part of Harris' fellow-woodmen adds further interest to the reopened investigation which has been ordered by Major Sylvester, superintendent of police, and presages developments that may clear up the murder or suicide, whichever it may be, of Harris.

The course decided upon by the Modern Woodmen is the result largely of the disclosures made during the past week of the suicide theory of the police and coroner had been hastily formed, and that there were circumstances relating to the death of Harris which should not be forever shrouded in doubt.

Will Soon Report.

Since Major Sylvester assumed charge of a real investigation of the case, Detective Weedon, of the Central Office, Lieutenant Flathers, of the Fourth precinct, and Detective Grant, of the same precinct, have worked unceasingly on the mystery. It is probable that these officers may be able to make a detailed report to Major Sylvester late today or tomorrow.

In an effort to throw some light upon the life of Harris, his associates and his love affairs, the office of the young man was questioned this afternoon by the detectives.

Headquarters another girl who figures in one of Harris' several love affairs.

Another Woman in Case.

It also develops that Harris was supposed to be in love with still another woman, whose identity has not yet been learned by the Times nor the police.

This girl is the one who visited the undertaking establishment the day after Harris was killed and tearfully entreated the undertaker to open the casket in order that she might gaze upon the face of the dead man.

Taken in connection with the statement of Harris' supposed real fiancée, nothing of his affairs with other women, these developments today are regarded as significant in that they may bear upon the frequent visits made by Harris to Baltimore. It was these visits, which Harris refused to explain to his fiancée, that caused the death of the girl a few days before the young man's death.

The unknown girl visitor to the undertaking establishment made the remark in the presence of several other persons assembled there that Harris had an engagement with her the Saturday night that he was killed or committed suicide. She bemoaned the fact that he had not kept this engagement, saying that if he had his death would have been prevented.

Detectives Nonchalant.

Inasmuch as the police had practically decided that Harris slew himself, however, the story of the girl was not fully investigated.

The night before he was killed Harris took an excursion trip, under the auspices of the Woodmen. After he returned about 11 o'clock, he went to his room in the Hotel Hamilton, in southwest Washington. Here he was heard in a quarrel with an unknown companion, who followed him into the bar. At the rear of the garden sat several other women and men with whom Harris had evidently been in the place.

The party left the saloon about midnight, according to Proprietor Frank (Continued on Second Page.)

PHILADELPHIA NOW NUMBERS 1,549,008

City of Brotherly Love
Makes Gain of
Only 19.7.

The Census Bureau this afternoon announced that the present population of Philadelphia is 1,549,008. This shows an increase of 245,311, or 19.7 per cent.

Although Philadelphia holds its place as the third city in the United States by a wide margin, the percentage increase is not so great as that of many other big cities previously announced. Pittsburgh's increase was 31.3 per cent and Scranton's was 27.3 per cent.

VERDICT OF GUILTY ENDS MURDER TRIAL

LIVINGSTON, Va., Sept. 3.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict returned today by the jury in the case of John Moore, charged with killing Frank Howl.

Mrs. Rixie Howl, widow of the murdered man, was jointly indicted with Moore, and as Moore is to be called as a witness in her trial, his sentence was suspended.

The trial of Moore lasted just one week.

Our Florida Cypress Shingles All No. 1.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

WHITE OPENS MEET ON HARVARD COURSE

Englishman First in Air at
International Gathering
of Aviators.

WRIGHT DECLINES PRELIMINARY SPIN

As Other Bird Men "Tune Up" for
First Day's Events, American De-
clares He's Ready Any Time.

HARVARD AVIATION FIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—What is planned to be the greatest aviation meet ever held began here this morning at 6:30 o'clock.

The first contest of the meet was started when Clifford B. Harmon, with his Farman biplane, came on the course to contest in the bomb-dropping event. The wind was blowing about nine and one-half miles an hour from the southeast.

Grubbs White, the English aviator, got away from the field at 7:40 in his Bleriot machine, and after reaching a height of 200 feet, shot off in the direction of Boston. His fellow aviators gave him a cheer in their enthusiasm, and it appeared that he meant to circle over the city and return before daylight.

White made the first round of the course, a distance of two miles, in 2 minutes 13 3/5 seconds, or close to a mile a minute. His engine worked in fine shape.

White completed four miles in 4 minutes 24 1/5 seconds, official time. He came down after flying six miles. His time for the entire flight was 7:01 3/5.

At 8:45 W. Sterling Burgess came into the field, went to his quarters, and superintended the tuning-up of his Burgess-Curtis biplane.

Kearney early began to prepare the Pristan monoplane for flight. At 6:50 Harmon's mechanicals began work on his Farman biplane.

William Hilliard appeared at 4:30 o'clock, and immediately began setting up both his Farman biplane and the Burgess machine.

It was not long before other aviators entered the big space and began arrangements for their participation in the opening day's program. A. V. Roe and his mechanicals got to work immediately on the airplane which they brought over.

Wilbur Wright stated that his aeroplanes required to practice spin "of any nature; that they were ready for flight at any time."

Clifford B. Harmon, the millionaire aviator of New York, is struggling against the greatest handicap that could be imposed upon a contestant in an air contest. He is entered in all of the events open to non-professional aviators at the meet here, and must take all his scheduled flights between today and next Wednesday, for he must then go to St. Louis to attempt a thirty-mile flight down the Mississippi River September 10.

Harmon proposes to make no less than 11 flights in three days, a feat never before attempted by an aviator. He will be in the air the greater part of the time allowed to amateurs until he ships his machine to St. Louis Wednesday.

ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP MAKES RECORD TRIP

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Count Zeppelin today vindicated the worth of his type of dirigible when, in the Zeppelin IV, he flew from Baden to Heidelberg, fifty-three miles, in sixty-five minutes, carrying a crew of seven and twelve passengers.

The average speed of the immense balloon was forty-nine miles an hour.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WASHINGTON MAN CUTS HIS THROAT

A. S. Rinker, in Pittsburgh Jail, Is Found Clasp-
ing Woman's Picture.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Clasp-
ing photograph of beautiful woman tight to his breast, Albert S. Rinker, of Wash-
ington, D. C., who had applied for a night's lodging at the Penn avenue police station, was found in a cell early today with his throat cut.

Rinker was removed to a hospital, where his condition is serious.

When he appeared at the police station he said he had walked from Brad-
dock, Pa., and was tired.

Parents Live in Capital.

Rinker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel H. Rinker, live at 1240 Riggs street. He did not live with the family in more than nine years. The family came to Washington from Mt. Jackson, Va., four years ago.

Received a telegram from the West Pennsylvania hospital at Pittsburgh early this morning, Mrs. Rinker and her daughter Cora, left for that city at 9 o'clock. The family does not believe Rinker had a love affair, saying that in health probably was the cause of the attempted suicide, as he had lost thirty pounds in the last month.

Rinker was a motorman and is thirty-five years old.

H. Rinker, Jr., a druggist at 1213 Four-and-a-half street southwest, is a brother of the would-be suicide. He has four sisters, Cora, Maggie, Sophia, and Annie Rinker, living in Washington, and another sister, Mrs. Roy M. Reed, in Rochester, N. Y.

Florida Shingles Will Last 50 Years.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

MONTREAL GIVES GREETING TO CARDINAL VANNUTELLI

PAPAL ENVOY HAILED BY CROWDS AT PIER

Legate to Eucharistic Con-
gress Presented With
Freedom of City.

LANDING PROCLAIMED BY CATHEDRAL BELL

Trip Up the St. Lawrence a Tri-
umphal Journey for the Prelate.
River Towns Pay Honors.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Within 100 yards of the spot where Maisonneuve knelt in 1642, and with a solemn mass, claimed all of "The North" for France, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, papal legate to the Eucharistic Congress, landed from the steamer Lady Grey this afternoon and was enthusiastically ac-
claimed.

As the cardinal bowed and bared his head, the din of cheering and ringing bells was mingled with the deep boom of Le Gros Bourdon, the thirteen-ton bell in the steeple of the cathedral.

As he walked slowly down the gang-
plank of the steamer, his eminence, who was garbed in his robes of state, was greeted by Dr. James Guerin, mayor of Montreal, who presented him with an illuminated address, extending the freedom of the city.

Guest of Archbishop.

After shaking hands with a few in-
vited guests, the cardinal and his party were escorted to the waiting carriages and driven through long lines of people to the archbishop's palace, where he will remain during his stay as the guest of Mgr. Paul Bruchési.

The official welcome on behalf of the committee arranging the Eucharistic Congress began early today at Three Rivers, where the Lady Grey made a landing.

The cardinal, accompanied by Cardinal Lévesque, primate of all Ireland; Mar-
tini, primate of Rome; Canon Gauthier, Mgr. Trépanier, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Canadian minister of marine, was welcomed at the wharf by the mayor of Three Rivers, Mgr. Cloutier, bishop of Three Rivers, and a delegation of the clergy of the district. After an exchange of greetings, the cardinal was driven to the cathedral, where mass was celebrated. The party remained on shore an hour and the journey was resumed to Montreal.

Reception on Steamer.

The second stop was made at Sorel. The cardinal and his escort did not disembark here, but welcomed Mgr. Ber-
nard, bishop of St. Hyacinthe and his clergy, and the mayor and civil officials in the main saloon of the Lady Grey. As at Three Rivers, an illuminated ad-
dress from the municipality, was pre-
sented.

It had been planned, to emphasize the fact that the Eucharistic Congress is welcomed by Protestants as well as Catholics, to have the escort in this city composed of the Duke of York's Hussars, a Protestant cavalry regiment, and the French-Canadian, Catholic regiment, Caradriar Mont Royal, but the militia department at the last moment prohibited the troops participating. It was explained that no discourtesy was intended, but that there existed no precedent for such a parade. Instead of the cavalry escort, therefore, a detail of mounted Montreal police surrounded the carriages containing the distinguished guests.

The evening in the city hall, a public reception will be held in honor of the distinguished visitors.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS TAFT AND HIS TARIFF PLAN

Unexpected Indorsement of President's Commission Idea
Is Given in Sioux City Speech, Favoring Larger
Membership and Increased Authority.

By JOHN SNURE.

SIoux CITY, Sept. 3.—For the first time in his swing around the circle Colonel Roosevelt spoke out in a fashion intended to give some measure of credit and indorsement to the Administration of President Taft.

Hitherto he has been silent with respect to the work of the man whom he was more instrumental than any other in putting into the White House.

In his speech in Sioux City, Colonel Roosevelt discussed some of the phases of the tariff question. He has prepared a speech for Sioux Falls, S. D., this evening, dealing with the tariff, but he also took the matter up in Sioux City.

He said he was particularly pleased with the words of President Taft in his letter to the Congressional committee with respect to the tariff commission. He spoke of the struggle in the last session to get a tariff commission, and the provision made for a tariff board. This body was a step in the right direction, but not all that could be desired. The powers of the commission should be enlarged in any way needed to make it effective. Colonel Roosevelt commended the broad construction given by President Taft on the powers of the tariff board.

He also expressed approval of the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, and the work of the Administration in conducting nego-
tiations under it, especially with the Dominion of Canada.

A good word was also spoken for the efforts to do justice to the Philippines with respect to tariffs.

The commendation of President Taft aroused much interest among the politicians who heard it. It could not by any means be construed as a broad indorsement of the Administration. It was limited to the course of the President with respect to the tariff commission and tariff board and the negotiations under the maximum and minimum law.

Colonel Roosevelt was desirous of saying this much for the Administration in insurgent territory. Before he spoke he talked with Senator Dolliver and with Representative Hubbard, of Iowa.

Colonel Roosevelt was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd at the baseball park, where he spoke. His references to the Administration were received in silence. When he commended Senator Dolliver he was loudly cheered. Senator Dolliver was called out to speak by the crowd after Roosevelt sat down.

The Sioux City crowd, in part, had come in by special trains from the country within a radius of fifty miles.

Florida Shingles, Perfect (A) No. (1).
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.



CARDINAL VINCENZO VANNUTELLI.

Papal Legate to Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, Whose Journey Up the St. Lawrence Resembles March of Triumph.

TRAIN CREW ROUTS BANDITS IN BATTLE

Desperate Resistance Proves
Too Much for Hold-
up Gang.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 3.—Five masked robbers early today, thinking they were holding up the New York fast mail, stopped a light engine on the Louisville and Nashville at Bayou Sara, Ala., and were driven off in a pistol battle with the crew.

The bandits escaped in a launch. Bayou Sara is fourteen miles north of Mobile.

The robbers had carefully planned to hold up the mail, but were thwarted by their mistaking the engine, which was running as first section of train No. 38. It was 12:45 a. m. when the headlight showed the engineer an obstruction on the track. As he slowed up, the bandits, all masked, swung on the engine.

The fireman whipped out a revolver and "used away. Other trainmen joined in the battle, the bandits answering the fire hot and heavy. They were driven back under a rain of bullets, while their opponents remained ambushed in the cab and the tender.

Reinforcements came up for the railroad men, and the leader of the robbers dropped over a bridge, but a short distance away, and a moment later were out of sight in the darkness, their launch, which had been ready to start, chugging at top speed.

Slashed ropes on the bridge tender showed that the men had started the engine after trying the little vessel.

Railroad detectives and local officers took up the chase at dawn.

SPAIN'S CONSUL DIES BY ASSASSIN'S HAND

Fernando Mesa, Formerly of
Washington Legation,
Slain on Train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—News was received today by Peter Mesa, a Spanish student at Columbia University, that his father, Fernando Mesa, the Spanish consul at Lisbon, and formerly a member of the Spanish legation at Washington, was assassinated and killed last Tuesday while aboard a train from Paris to Lisbon.

The assassination, the son said, was due to his father's allegiance to the Spanish government in its dispute with the Vatican.

Two men approached Mesa on the train. One carried a revolver, covered by a handkerchief, similar to the manner in which Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, concealed his weapon.

When within a few feet of Mesa, the assassin fired twice, both shots taking effect. The assassin and his confederate were captured.

The delay in transmitting the news to young Mesa was due to the cable censorship in Portugal. Mesa received the sad news from both his brother in Lisbon and his sister in London. He sailed on home today on the steamer Baltic.

Fernando Mesa returned to Spain from Washington the latter part of July. He was a man of great wealth, and owned several sugar plantations in Cuba.

He had nine children, the youngest of whom was born in this country. Peter Mesa is eighteen. An aunt of the boy is now in a New York hospital, and Mesa was afraid the news of the death of his father would prove fatal to her.

The Spanish legation at Washington is taking an active interest in the case, and a representative came to New York today to confer with Mesa.

THEATER BLOWN UP AT BURLINGTON, IA.

Deliberate Attempt to Wreck
New Property Is Believed Cause.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The grand opera house of this city was partly wrecked by a dynamite explosion early this morning, much of the stage being blown up, walls and ceilings wrecked, and every window in the building shattered.

The discovery of pieces of burned fuse led to the conclusion that someone deliberately attempted to wreck the property.

The building was purchased some weeks ago by John Cort, the theatrical producer, and he had just been opened for the season.

Robbery was the motive, money and goods having been taken. The authorities secured no clue.

Best Florida Shingles, \$4.50 Per M.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

WANTS CLERKS' AID IN ECONOMY PLAN FOR DEPARTMENTS

President Has Scheme to En-
list Help of Chiefs and
Employees.

CABINET TO PASS UPON THE SCHEME

Hopes to Avoid Inquisitorial Meth-
ods Which Have Caused Dis-
trust in Past.

Taft's Scheme for Working Out His Economy Plan

President Taft plans to ask advice of bureau chiefs and clerks in his proposed system of governmental economy in the departments.

Clerks in the employ of the Government will no more be compelled to submit to the inquisitorial methods of committees and commissions if Mr. Taft's plan is followed.

Executive has expectations of saving Uncle Sam something in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 per year in the expense of running all branches of the Government.

Any clerk who thinks duplication of work can be avoided or eliminated will be requested to submit his suggestion to the White House, and it will then be taken up in Cabinet meetings.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 3.—The President's plan for economy and efficiency in the Executive departments is to be carried out mainly through the efforts and suggestion of the chiefs and clerks employed in those departments, according to a statement made today by Mr. Taft will submit to a special meeting of his Cabinet the latter part of this month.

Heretofore, the effort to improve working conditions in the departments has been by the inquisition method, and by the committee system, which were regarded with distrust and dislike by the vast army of Government clerks.

What Mr. Taft desires is a scheme whereby every chief and clerk with ideas about reforms and improvements shall be invited to submit them to the President.

At Cabinet Meeting.

The subject will come up at the Cabinet meeting in Washington, when consideration will be had of how best to spend the \$100,000 appropriated by the Executive Order in this connection to promote economy in the Government.

Propriation came as a result of Senator Aldrich's declaration at the Senate that by improving the Government's economy could be saved \$50,000,000 a year.

At first it was proposed to have the appropriate expenses in a Congressional committee, but the President, who has taken a deep interest in the matter, and his chief of staff, Mr. Clegg, who has been in charge of the investigation, which affected only the executive branches of the Government.

Mr. Taft is described as believing that the only way to promote reforms and efficiency—and he regards the work of expert accountants in this connection—is to have the co-operation and enthusiasm of the men who know well the workings of the Government. It has been demonstrated that such bodies as the Keck commission can accomplish little. Congressional committees also are handicapped, for they invariably put the whole working force of any department they investigate on the defensive and invite no co-operation.

President's Plans.

Under this new plan, as it will be discussed by the Cabinet, any clerk who has an idea how the duplication of work can be avoided will be invited to submit his suggestion to the White House. Any clerk who can figure out how work can be saved or time saved by a new arrangement of the work or of bureau or division will be asked to put his plan in writing and send it to the White House.

In other words, although experts will be employed to a certain extent, the reform or gradual improvement is to be done from the inside. The experts will do their part of expert accounting, but the vital ideas by which the structure of new system is to be built will come from those who have become familiar with all the details of Government work.

Under no circumstances does the Taft idea contemplate the dismissal of clerks by the wholesale. The President has little sympathy with any movement to see that the men who have become familiar with the details of Government work are not thrown out of the service.

Suggestions Received.

Already many suggestions have been received, and some of them are of so valuable a nature that they will, in all probability, figure in the final frame-up of the Government's methods of doing work. The difficulty about any plan worked out by expert accountants is that it invariably calls for such a violent rearrangement of bureaus and branches as to require new legislation, and new legislation of this sort is hard to obtain.</